

Blue Ridge Scrip

Its Validity in a Fair Way to be Tested at Last.

The present status of the Agricultural hall case and the decision just rendered by the United States supreme court virtually amounts to nothing when one considers the ultimate validity of the Blue Ridge scrip. That is the issue which the United States supreme court will pass upon, and Mr. Wesley has practically no apprehension as to the result.

Yesterday Mr. W. H. Lyles, who is making the fight for Mr. Wesley, returned to the city. He was in quite a happy frame of mind. He frankly said the securing of the possession of the property was merely an incident in the development of the case.

He said he had yesterday called to see the attorney general to have a conference with him about the rent and damages and future occupancy of the building, but found him out of the city. He says they have no objection whatever to the dispensary continuing in the building. They do not wish to charge more than a reasonable rent and desire to adjust the matter on purely business principles. So far as the back rent and damages to the property are concerned he wishes to agree upon the figures; if, however, he finds that an agreement can't be reached amicably, Mr. Wesley holds good and sufficient bonds to protect him and the amount can be fixed by a reference before the master or a judgment of the court.

Giving his attention to the development of the case Mr. Lyles said that the tender of the Blue Ridge scrip has been made. He will wait a reasonable time for the State to foreclose its mortgage for the balance of the purchase money and then, if the State shows an inclination to give up the building rather than foreclose, he will take the proper steps to carry the case on. He has forestalled any such contingency as that indicated and is in a position to force the case to an issue.

Mr. Lyles said that they bought the property for the purpose of bringing about a test of the validity of the scrip; that was no secret.

It was back in the '70s that the State was about to lose \$4,000,000 of Blue Ridge bonds which had been deposited in New York. Money had been borrowed on them and they were about to be sold; they would have gone into the hands of bona fide purchasers. The authorities of the State made application to Mr. Wesley to buy them up. This he did at 10 cents on the dollar. Mr. Wesley bought a chisel and with his own hands cancelled the bonds, sending them here to the State authorities and they are now in the vaults of the State treasury in that mutilated condition. The bonds, the remnant of which these are a part, have been held to be valid by the State supreme court and the State has settled for them by giving new consols at 50 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Wesley was given by the State, as collateral for his outlay in purchasing the bonds \$1,005,000 in scrip. Of this \$996,840 is at present in the vaults of the Carolina bank here. He is simply trying to get back his money advanced to the State.

There are two decisions of the United States supreme court on cases involving the validity of this Blue Ridge scrip. Neither was properly brought and the decisions went off on side issues, the main issue having never been passed upon—The State.

AN UNDRILLED CREW

Probably Responsible for Fatalities in the Leona Fire.

New York, May 18.—The local board of United States steamboat inspectors examined to day into the fatal fire on the Mallory Line steamship Leona last Sunday and developed the fact that the crew was a new one, almost to a man; that they had not all been given their stations in case of fire and had not been drilled for fire duty. This was shown on the evidence of Captain James Wilder, of the Leona, who also said that the fire, a few minutes after its discovery, emitted such a blinding smoke that it was impossible to get near the steerage, where 13 people were suffocated and burned to death. He believed that igniting of matches was the cause of the fire.

First Officer Wallace testified that he did not give the alarm of fire at the time of the discovery of the fire, but ran on the deck to notify the captain; that he then returned to the steerage and endeavored to arouse the passengers, but it was impossible to save the emigrants who were hemmed in by fire, the matches having been stored on the deck alongside of the steerage.

All the Leona's passengers had been sent on to Galveston Tuesday and the investigation was confined to the examination of officers and members of the crew of the steamer.

Quinine and other fever medicines take from 5 to 10 days to cure fever. Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic cures in ONE DAY.

Hammocks all sizes and prices—H. G. Osteen & Co.

The Question of Text Books.

It seems that the Grand Army of the Republic questions the thorough patriotism expressed in the histories of the United States compiled for schools. The writers of these histories have not been quite willing enough to slap the people of the Southern States—lately included in the Confederacy, but now absolutely patriotic Americans—in the face. That patriotism to-day means determination to refuse to the people of the South absolution or forgiveness for their effort to break away from the Union thirty-five years ago the G. A. R. cannot apprehend, and that the writer of history for schools should for a moment fail to denounce in text books designed for use in Southern schools the fathers of Southern children the G. A. R. regards as treason. Twice in the present week the G. A. R. has been made ridiculous on this issue. Professor J. B. McMaster, one of America's foremost historians, being hired by the association of well meaning but ill advised veterans to write a history of the United States, discredited his work at the very outset by announcing that it would be partisan, and by reproaching Robert E. Lee for having entered West Point only to become General of the Confederate army. That Lee, when in the Military Academy, had no idea of the crisis which would await his country we believe incontrovertible. That he was one of the noblest types of the American citizen—misled in a moment of bitter strife—is, we believe, not to be gainsaid. The history which describes Lee only as a "traitor," which has no better phrase for "Stonewall" Jackson than "rebel," and which, as the G. A. R. would have it, strives to brand the fathers of the present generation in the South as criminals in the eyes of the nation, is an unpatriotic history—a book which will interfere with national solidarity rather than advance it.

This new theory, suggested by the ultra patriotic orders, that text books of history must be written to advance political ideas, is capable of great and serious development. Here, for example, comes Mr. Frederick Upham Adams, of Chicago, with a story of his own. He feels that if the G. A. R. should have a history written to order such eminent patriots as J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie and George M. Pullman should have one, too. In a spirit of the broadest patriotism he promises that there shall not be a line in his book "calculated to engender the spirit of revolt or discontent in the mind of the most refractory child." We expect much of Mr. Adams's book. For school purposes it ought to be better than that of the G. A. R., for really secession is not an issue and description of Robert E. Lee as a sneaking traitor will not affect the loyalty of the Southern people, though it may awaken some question of the intelligence of the writer who thus described one of the noblest men and ablest soldiers the United States ever produced. The real line of attack is that wisely laid out by Mr. Adams. It is time to stop exalting mere generals and statesmen in our histories. Lincoln was all right, of course, but why not have something about the gentlemen in Wall Street who were saving the national honor all through the war? The G. A. R. represents men who fought, but let us not forget the men who stayed at home, gambled in gold, contracted for shoes and for corned beef, and now sneer at persons who want pensions and insist that the war could have been fought more cheaply—in money, not blood—if conducted on a gold basis. Let us hark back to captains of industry and make the history of the United States a history of their achievements. To win a battle is great, but think of Mr. Carnegie winning the Homestead strike. To open with ships and guns at public cost the Mississippi to traffic from Minneapolis to New Orleans was a noble achievement, but think of the superior skill in closing the Erie Canal by the use of the deadly rebate, the elevator concession and depewizing the Legislature. The blockade of Southern ports was a wonderful achievement of naval skill, but Dingley will blockade all our ports more effectively. Sherman destroyed short railroads in Georgia, but C. P. Huntington without an army makes continental lines useless. In the fiercest moments of the civil war Sherman and Sheridan "lived on the country," but now in time of peace J. Pierpont Morgan levies tribute on all the nation, and is esteemed a patriot, not a conqueror.

As the purpose of the schools is to teach the highest order of patriotism, and as the highest order of patriotism finds its exponents in the men who saved the national honor last Autumn and are now engaged in turning to their personal profit the power and influence they thereby gained, a history of the United States approved by them would, of course, be the best that could possibly be offered our children.—N. Y. Journal.

Imported Stock.

H. G. Osteen & Co. received this week a full assortment of the latest and prettiest designs in Dennison's Imported Crepe and Tissue Paper for making lamp shades, flowers and all sorts of fancy work. This is guaranteed to be the genuine imported paper and far superior to any and all imitations. We sell at New York prices, as we buy direct from the importers. The stationery stock is complete and up to date.

Base ball goods at the Book Store.—H. G. Osteen & Co.

"TOLD YOU SO."

We are not disposed to revive old issues nor renew old factional rancor; so we shall not say all we might say about the outcome of the Agricultural Hall litigation. Yet justice to the past record of this paper and of those who years ago fought with it against one-man power in South Carolina requires that it shall remind the public of the fact that from the day Governor Tillman made his mock Jacksonian coup in seizing Agricultural Hall and holding it with arms against the man the State, on his initiative, had sold it to, the "Conservatives" declared that there could be only one result—the money loss and humiliation of the State.

We did our share of this predicting Governor Sheppard, in the campaign of 1892, undertaking to present for the consideration of the people many manifestations of Tillman's bad judgment, cited the case in point and repeatedly declared that the State would not be able to maintain the position its governor had taken, which must ultimately cause the people to pay for his folly. Many others were as positive; but because they belonged to the "outs" and Tillman was the idol of the "ins," they were not regarded.

It was passion, not judgment; the unbridled vanity of autocracy, not a just regard for law, that caused Tillman to plunge the State in the embarrassment from which it so sorely emerges. The seizure of the property was not necessary and it was not proper. It was purely despotic. The legacy of litigation left by it has been onerous to succeeding administrations which have felt constrained to fight desperately for a bad cause. The direct money penalty has been and will be considerable, and the expense contingent upon the turning out of doors and the re-establishment of the State dispensary in new quarters must be large. For all of this Tillman is responsible. He will not foot the bills, of course—the taxpayers will do that—but still they will have to be charged up against his pretensions to superior knowledge, judgment and legal acumen.—The State.

Take JOHNSON'S

CHILL & FEVER

TONIC.

"The Phosphate Industry."

Following the action of the governor in voting against Mr. Taylor's proposition, the result of which it is claimed has driven the Co-aw company to cease operations in the phosphate territory, came a telegram yesterday from Phosphate Inspector Jones announcing that the Beaufort Mining company had just purchased a large new dredge with which to increase its mining capacity and had sold 30,000 tons of rock.

This is due to the previous action of the board in reducing the royalty on rock 50 per cent and placing the Carolina companies in a position to compete with the Florida and Tennessee companies. Governor Ellerbe considers the information the most cheering that has come from the territory in some years.—The State.

Lamp shades when artistically made of crepe tissue are things of beauty. If you want to make shades to beautify your home, G. Osteen & Co. can supply the materials. A large stock of crepe tissue in ten foot rolls just received.

Cinco Cigars are made by a firm with 47 years' experience and a reputation for first class goods only. Sold in Sumter exclusive by H. G. Osteen & Co.

Spring Humors

Those unsightly eruptions, painful boils, annoying pimples and other affections, which appear so generally at this season, make the use of that grand Spring Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, a necessity. The accumulated impurities in the blood cause very different symptoms with some people. The kidneys, liver and bowels are overmatched in their efforts to relieve the clogged system. Dizzy headaches, bilious attacks, failure of appetite, coated tongue, lame back, indigestion and that tired feeling are some results. From the same cause may also come scrofula, neuralgia, sciatica or rheumatism.

All these troubles and more may properly be called "Spring Humors," and just as there is one cause, a cure is found in just one remedy, and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the impure blood, enriches blood which is weak and thin, vitalizes blood which lacks vitality. Thus it reaches every part of the human system.

For your Spring Medicine—to prevent or cure Spring Humors, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla The best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WILSON VS. DINGLEY.

FORMER TARIFF MAKER EXPOSES ABSURDITIES OF THE DINGLEY BILL.

Says It Is "the Most Ultra Protective Tariff Ever Proposed"—Will Encourage Trusts and Discourage American Labor—Makes Some Serious Reflections Upon the McKinley Bill as a Revenue Producer.

Ex-Postmaster General William L. Wilson is credited with the authorship of the tariff bill now in force. His hands were tied so that he could not make the bill nearly as good as he desired to make it, and the bill as finally passed was not nearly as good as when it first passed the house. It was, however, a great improvement upon the McKinley bill and is a model as compared with the Dingley monstrosity. We quote the following from Mr. Wilson's criticism of the McKinley and Dingley bills in a recent number of the New York Herald:

These bills are so nearly identical in general structure and particular items, excepting as to the sugar schedule, that it may be well to consider the effect of the first bill on the revenue of the country. Both bills are vast and voluminous schemes of class taxation, the production of public revenue being an incident and entirely subordinate to the purpose of taxing all the American people for the benefit of a small part of the people.

The protectionist has but one remedy, which he applies whether the revenue be redundant or deficient. If times are prosperous and more money than is needed pours into the treasury, he increases taxes by a scheme that turns the larger part of their avails into private pockets, and this reduces public revenue. If times are depressed and less money than is needed pours into the treasury, he seizes the pretext of increasing public revenues by adding enormously to the amount of private exaction.

The act of 1890, whatever its other effects, did reduce revenue. From a large surplus it swept us headlong to a deficiency, although it weighted the people with heavier taxes and although another law, passed in July, 1890, turned into the treasury as a part of the general assets to be used for paying expenditures a trust fund of more than \$54,000,000 which belonged to the national banks and had always been held for the redemption of their notes.

Even before the Harrison administration ended we should have been confronted with a large deficiency but for the use of this trust fund and the further fact that Secretary Foster, by a change of bookkeeping, added to the treasury balance \$20,000,000 of token and subsidiary coin not before treated as a treasury asset. With these extraordinary additions, even, we wound up the fiscal year June 30, 1893, with a surplus of only \$2,341,674 as against a surplus for the fiscal year June 30, 1890, of over \$85,000,000 before the above trust fund and subsidiary coin were touched. And during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, through all of which the McKinley bill was in force, expenditures exceeded the revenues to the amount of \$69,803,260, notwithstanding the fact that the expenditures of the government were \$15,952,674 less than in the preceding year.

This statement shows how absurd and groundless is the claim constantly made by the protectionists that recent deficits in revenue are due to the substitution of the existing tariff for the McKinley bill. Nothing is more certain than that if the bill had been in force during the last three years the annual deficit would have been immensely swollen, while the people in a season of depression and hard times would have staggered under much heavier burdens of taxation. Even in this disastrous period, customs duties under the existing law have increased from less than \$132,000,000 in 1894, the last year of the McKinley bill, to even \$152,000,000 in 1895 and to over \$160,000,000 in 1896.

In the sugar schedule alone the balance in favor of the existing law is about \$55,000,000. The customs revenue reached nearly \$40,000,000, scarcely any of which would have been receivable under the McKinley bill.

That the Dingley bill, present conditions considered, is the most ultra protective tariff ever proposed to be enacted in this country plainly appears from Chairman Dingley's statement that if levied on the importations of the last fiscal year it would have increased the revenue \$112,000,000—that is to say, it would have gathered from an importation of \$775,724,264 of imported merchandise the enormous sum of \$272,000,000, which is nearly \$50,000,000 more than any customs revenue ever collected in one year in this country in the past. And to say that its rates will probably check dutiable imports to the extent of reducing the estimate to \$70,000,000 is only another way of saying that to that extent such rates are prohibitory.

American consumers are shut in the home market to be preyed upon by combinations and trusts without possibility of relief from outside competition. Such combinations, by joining to keep up prices and to curtail production, wage more merciless war against the employment, the opportunities and the compensation of American labor than any possible competition from abroad could do.

The falling off of importations under the present law dispels the illusion that the American laborer is anywhere deprived of employment by the importation of foreign products. The gratifying increase in our exports of manufactures is equally strong proof that these laws are helping us to enter and command new markets, which means not only larger employment for our artisans, but more home consumers for our farmers.

A Great Democratic Harmonizer.

"The Dingley bill has done more in three days to reconstruct and strengthen the Democratic party than all the harmonizers and conciliators and managers could have done in a year," the Baltimore News (Dem.) says.

A Wonderful Pill.

Uncle Sam—Why, doctor, that looks like the pill McKinley gave me to reduce my revenue.

Dr. Dingley—Yes, its ingredients are practically the same, though perhaps they are somewhat stronger.

U. S.—But you say this is to increase my revenue. How can it work both ways?

Dr. D.—It's a protection and prosperity pill and will produce any effect desired. It's an infallible cure for any and all fiscal and industrial ills. If taken



en in sufficiently large quantities, it will keep all foreign germs out of your system and leave you happy, prosperous and—

U. S.—Hold on there, doctor! You've said enough to convince me that, like all advertised panaceas, it's a quack remedy. Besides, I've tried it and found it about the nastiest dose I ever took. Its effects were also bad—very bad. It deranged my whole system and filled it so full of trust germs that I've been laid up ever since. I don't want any more of your "protection" pills and don't see why they called a protection doctor again. It must have been by mistake.

Women's Dress Goods Will Come High.

The extremely high duties which Dingley proposes to collect from women's dress goods should be more generally understood by the women of this country. It is they who must suffer most because of these duties. Here are a few samples of the increased duties taken from a list prepared by Mr. P. B. Worrall of the dress goods importing firm of Fred Butterfield & Co. of New York:

"A wool and cotton cloth costing in England 1s. per yard, equal to 24 cents in our money, weighing 16 ounces to the running yard, costs under the present tariff 33.6 cents per yard, while under the proposed tariff it would cost 67.8-16 cents per yard.

"A wool and cotton cloth costing in England 2s. 4d. per yard, equal to 56 cents in our money, weighing 28 ounces to the running yard, and costing under the present tariff 78.4 cents per yard, would under the proposed tariff cost \$1.4358 per yard.

"An all worsted cloth, costing in England 2s. 1d. per yard, equal to 50 cents in our money, weighing 16 ounces to the running yard, and costing under the present tariff 70 cents per yard, would cost under the proposed tariff \$1.298 per yard.

"A 32 inch black serge (cotton warp), costing in England 7 5-8d. per yard, equal in our money to 15.25 cents, weighing less than 4 ounces to the square yard, costs under the present tariff 28.27 cents per yard. Under the proposed tariff it will cost 30.07 cents per yard.

"A 27 inch black sicilienne (cotton warp), costing in England 7 7-8d. per yard, equal to 15.75 cents in our money, weighing 3.7 ounces to the running yard, costs under the present tariff 23.62 cents per yard. Under the proposed tariff it will cost 33.92 cents per yard.

Iniquitous Lumber Tariff.

"The proposed tariff on lumber," the Boston Transcript (Rep.) says, "is simply a measure to pick the pockets and crush the industry of a large, useful and influential class of American citizens. It is uneconomic, unscientific, suicidal. The statements upon which this schedule was made up are shown to have been insidious and misleading. The result will be to strip the country not of an annually recurring income, but of its white pine principal, which at present rates is within ten years of exhaustion, and also to ruin a large class of business men in this country who deserve better things. It does not seem possible that men claiming to represent the people will permit such a measure to have the force of law. If they do, it will cease to be folly and become iniquity."

Fooling the Farmer.

Sample taxes from the Dingley bill, with comparisons showing the overwhelming foreign competition to which the farmer is subjected and what protection the ways and means committee regards as indispensable:

Duty.	Imports from United States, 1896.	Exports from United States, 1896.
Barley, 48c. per bu.	\$37,384 bu.	7,693,331 bu.
Corn, 15c. per bu.	4,338 bu.	99,992,335 bu.
Oats, 15c. per bu.	47,566 bu.	13,012,330 bu.
Rye, 10c. per bu.	154 bu.	183,466 bu.
Wheat, 25c. per bu.	2,110,030 bu.	60,650,080 bu.
Flour, 25c. ad val.	1,384 bbls.	14,620,864 bbls.
Butter, 6c. per lb.	52,067 lbs.	19,373,913 lbs.
Potatoes, 25c. p. bu.	175,240 bu.	680,049 bu.
Total value of these exports during the fiscal year 1896.		\$139,623,632
Total value imports.		1,561,533

Admits Prices Will Be Higher.

With regard to Chairman Dingley's admission that the duty on wool will increase the price of wool, the Kansas City Times says: "The consumer and not the foreigner, therefore, pays the tariff tax. It concedes also that the home producer puts up his prices arbitrarily. Mr. Dingley's own words are a confession that the Dingley bill is a fraud and a robbery of the people for the benefit of the few individuals and corporations."

The most retroactive feature of the Dingley bill is the provision for paying back to the big manufacturers their campaign contributions.

In the new tariff bill spunk is on the free list. We have our opinion of a man who is compelled to use imported "spunk"—Philadelphia Call.

OTTO GARHARDT,

FLORIST AND GARDENER.

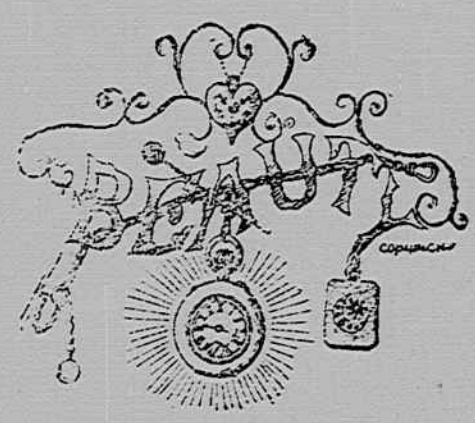
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Also Cabbage Plants and Other Varieties of Vegetable Plants.

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He offers his services to lay out gardens and put them in shape. Reasonable terms. Mch 1.



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and all the charms which beauty likes best to don are shown in our grand display of fashionable jewelry for this season. Jewels like these would enhance the charms of the most fascinating belle, and surely no fair one would despise such brilliant aids to her beauty. Like personal loveliness, they conquer admiration on sight; they score new victories at every inspection. Those who look over our stock do not willingly stop with examination. Beauty may now be made easily irresistible by a few judicious purchases from our display of up to date jewelry.

L. W. FOLSOM,

Jeweler and Optician,

SIGN OF THE BIG WATCH, Oct. 16.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ON EARTH.

Manufactured by the American Drug Co., Washington, D. C.

"Nature's Remedy" is not an old medicine, but the product of this intelligent age. It is prepared from a formula, made by a corps of the most eminent physicians in the United States, composed of Roots, Herbs and Bark, in such happy proportions as to positively cure all diseases arising from impurities of the blood.

We Guarantee it to Cure Rheumatism, Kidney Disorders, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Scrofula, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Nervous Affections, Catarrh and all Syphilitic Diseases or we will refund the money.

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